

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1826.

[NO. 106.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of \$12,000	is	\$12,000
1	-	6,000	- 6,000
1	-	5,000	- 5,000
1	-	4,000	- 4,000
1	-	2,500	- 2,500
1	-	1,340	- 1,340
6	-	1,000	- 6,000
12	-	500	- 6,000
136	-	50	- 7,800
780	-	10	- 7,800
7,800	-	5	- 39,000

8,760 Prizes.
15,600 Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to \$6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.
Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, 2 50

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash will be promptly attended to.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment.

A. C. M.

Overseer Wanted.

A MAN of sobriety, industry, and one accustomed to the use of Negroes. To such a one liberal wages will be given. A man with a small family would be preferred.

4th

WM. J. POLK.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is	\$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,500
7,366	5	36,830

9,000 Prizes. 23,886 tickets at \$5 is 119,430
14,886 Blanks

(Not two Blanks to a Prize.)

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	\$200
Second day, - - - - -	500
Third day, - - - - -	500
Fourth day, - - - - -	500
Fifth day, - - - - -	500
Sixth day, - - - - -	500
Seventh day, - - - - -	500
Eighth day, - - - - -	500
Ninth day, - - - - -	1,000
Tenth day, - - - - -	1,000
Eleventh day, - - - - -	1,000
Twelfth day, - - - - -	1,000
Thirteenth day, - - - - -	1,000
Fourteenth day, - - - - -	1,500
Fifteenth day, - - - - -	1,500
Sixteenth day, - - - - -	5,000
Seventeenth day, - - - - -	10,000
Eighteenth day, - - - - -	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

\$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner,
Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by
1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Public Sale

Of Windsor Chairs, Bedsteads, &c.

BEING about to close my business in this place, I shall sell, at Public Auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday of the Superior Court in November next, my stock on hand, consisting of 10 dozen Windsor Chairs, 3 Settees, 10 Bedsteads, both high and low posts, and an excellent new big-road Wagon. Persons in want of any of the above articles, will do well to take advantage of the above sale, as after that time my shop will be closed. A credit of six months will be given, and notes with approved security will be required. For all sums under eight dollars, cash will be demanded.

WM. CULVERHOUSE.
Charlotte, Oct. 8, 1826.—5t06

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Communication.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

For the Committee of Instruction for this County....No. II.

III. On a third subject, which has been considered by many as proper for legislative interference, I would just premise—That the present is a period of difficulty and embarrassment to almost every citizen: perhaps at no time in 20 years, has there been the same scarcity of circulating medium, an equal difficulty in procuring money, or a prospect of higher sacrifices of property.

Our Banks cannot loan without first collecting their debts, and thus ruining thousands; rather than do which, to their credit it ought to be known, that they are now paying to the U. States' Bank, 6 per cent. on a very large amount due from them, thus virtually borrowing from that Bank, to save those indebted to them. This general pressure and embarrassment exist through every portion of the civilized world; and its duration must be commensurate with the cause which has produced it. England, the great bank and commercial emporium of the world, from which two-thirds of our resources are derived, by extending unlimited credit; pushing her manufacturing and commercial transactions far beyond the demand;—and throwing into circulation an immense surplus of bills; at once affording facility to every species of speculation, while, at the same instant, her vaults and deposits of specie were drained by an almost boundless speculation in loans to other governments, and incorporated companies, whose funds were to be expended in other countries—thus placing her monied institutions in such derangement, as to produce a general run on them for specie—this compelled a call by them on their debtors—terminating in almost universal bankruptcy, and a total destruction of all confidence. Thus stands the present situation of affairs, which will not be altogether removed until the former specie funds are restored; manufacturing and commercial transactions reduced to the permanent demand; and confidence restored by a punctual and uniform transaction of business. This, from the vast shipments of specie to India, and the unproductiveness of the mines of South America, may require years to accomplish,* or may so far fail, as eventually to transfer the business of Liverpool to the city of New-York.

But you ask, how can these embarrassments, as it respects us, be even measurably removed? how can these difficulties be surmounted, by the interference of our legislature? I answer, easily;—at least so far as to answer all our purposes, in the common transactions of life—merely doing away the statute of usury, as respects money actually loaned; and declaring that every man, in that case, shall be bound to comply with his contract, as exhibited on the face of his note, provided it does not exceed 12½ per cent. per annum, until paid; at the same time restricting our banks, and other contracts to our present interest.

In justice and fairness of dealing, a man has as good a right to a profit on his money, as on any one article of property; and a far better moral right, than an extravagant profit on the real necessities of life. A contrary position is inconsistent with personal freedom and republican government; is a relic of feudal aristocracy and contracted policy, eventuating in legislative interference, to do away the sanctity and obligation of fair, voluntary contracts.

But dismissing the subject as a contested object of jurisprudence, let us turn to its present operation on the citizens, and judge it by its fruits; and we will find this statute, as now evaded, is completely nugatory as to its intention, and operative only on the unfortunate or indigent, to the benefit of the unfeeling and avaricious. It is well known, that a great number of our citizens are made to bear usury to its most destructive extent;—it is not unusual for them now, to bear a loss from 20 to 50 per cent. for the use of money, this statute of usury notwithstanding. This is effected in various ways, a few of which I will mention.

1. United States' or South-Carolina bills, or specie, are exchanged for 10 per cent. for a future payment in North-Carolina.

* The annual exports of Specie from South America, up to 1812, amounted to from 50 to 60 millions of dollars; since that time, it has gradually declined, until, in 1825, more specie was imported than exported, except from Brazil. The yearly exportation from Europe and the United States to India, for the five last years, is rated at 15 millions a year. How, then, is a specie capital to be re-acquired by England, on which to form her former unbounded credit, afforded in commercial transactions, and which has heretofore secured a higher value than specie itself, to her bills of exchange, in every commercial part of the world?

2. \$200 is loaned, by buying an old horse or watch, worth \$5, at \$55; making interest, 25 per cent.

3. \$200 is loaned; a bill of sale taken for a slave, redeemable by paying \$300—interest, 50 per cent.

4. \$200 is loaned; a slave sold and delivered, to work for the interest until paid.

5. A applies to B for a loan of \$500; is informed that he will not loan any money, but would give that sum for a good note of \$700;—he is asked if D, as security, would be good; and replies he would. A then gives his note to D, and D assigns the note to B, and receives the \$500 for A. This is becoming quite common, &c. &c. &c.

Our collecting officers also drive a handsome speculation in per cents. They work it from debtor to creditor, and from creditor to debtor, like a juggler's ribbon, to any desirable interest.

But you ask, suppose the legislature enact, that for actual loans of money, every man shall pay his contract, not exceeding 12½ per cent. per annum until paid, if so expressed on the face of the note; how will this increase our circulating medium, and place it within the reach of those now laboring under such heavy pressure?—I answer—by bringing into active circulation those public and private deposits, which are and have been for years in every section of the state. For a moment calculate the deposits and undrawn dividends of individuals, now in our three Banks, and you will find them at least equal to three hundred thousand dollars; and one-tenth of the monied class of citizens, (at least in the western part of this state,) never transacted any business in a Bank. Suppose the distributive funds, which would be thrown into circulation under this law, to be \$600,000, and this applied to the payment of debts of all sizes; thus going into a rapid and diffusive circulation, from one man handed to another, (as the case would be,) it probably would, in one year, pay a million and a half of debts, thus measurably relieve our present embarrassments, add that much operative wealth to the state, and prevent an incalculable sacrifice of property.

The fact is, men in easy circumstances will not loan at 6 per cent. and probably lie out of it for 5 or 10 years, and then collect it by law;—they prefer hoarding it up, until a speculation to their mind offers,—which very seldom occurs,—and it is now there, after annually accumulating for 20 years, and the prospect of purchasing a favorite piece of land, has vanished forever.

IV. However politic and desirable the efforts of a State Bank would be, under propitious circumstances; at the present time, the embarrassments of the citizens and the funds of the state, render it inexpedient, except as to preparatory measures, which it certainly would be politic in the Legislature to attend to.

V. For some time a respectable number of citizens have been solicitous, that the Legislature would make some regulation to prevent those vast collections of slaves at our general reviews and celebrations. This, one day, and that not very distant, will be absolutely necessary. Dissatisfaction and a disposition to insubordination, are every year more evident. Those not permitted to attend, imbibe feelings of resentment and malice towards their masters; those who do attend, from viewing their numbers, recognize their own strength: in fact, these collections afford to them every desirable facility to commence, organize and mature any scheme of revolt. It has been suggested, that the Legislature should make it the business of the officer of the day at reviews, to detail a guard of one or two men from each militia company, specially authorized to arrest all slaves, except those attending as waiters, or necessarily concerned with the business of the day; if at the Court House, to be delivered to the jailer, to be retained until sun down; if at other places, to be delivered to a Justice of the Peace, selected by court, and placed under a guard for that purpose—the Jailer and Justice to return a full and correct list to the Clerk of the slaves and owners—the Clerk to add to the tax list of such owner 50 cents for each slave thus reported, one fourth of which, when collected, shall, by said officer of the day, be paid to the guard or guards, and the remainder to go to the use of the poor of the county. At elections, the Col. Commandant of the regiment shall provide the guard or guards.

October 23, 1826. A CITIZEN.

The ancients by labour prevented luxury in their young people, till wisdom and philosophy had taught them to despise it. Truth never lost ground by inquiry, because she is most of all reasonable; nor can that need authority which is self-evident.

Political.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

LIGHT HOUSE OF THE SKIES.

A controversy between the National Intelligencer and Enquirer, upon the old ground of State Rights, has induced the latter to renew its attack upon the principles of the President, and the former to institute a vindictory comparison between them, and our most orthodox Presidents, Jefferson and Madison, as declared in the various public messages. We have often asserted, and we now reiterate the assertion, that not one doctrine is advanced, or measure recommended, in the so much reviled message of Mr. Adams to the last Congress, which has not been distinctly, and more than once, advanced and recommended by Jefferson and Madison in their messages. Strip the messages of all three of the drapery of language—judge their sentiments by the plain import of words—and they will all three be found to mean precisely the same thing—encouragement to manufactures—encouragement to Internal Improvement—and to all other subjects tending to advance the interest, happiness and illumination of the people of the United States. We readily grant that this concurrence of sentiment, cannot make that right, which is wrong in itself—that even the names of Jefferson and Madison cannot sanction a violation of the Constitution, or a departure from its true and obvious spirit. But ought it not at least, to disarm opposition of part of its asperity? When we see particularly, the same men silently acquiescing in, or openly applauding under the administration of Jefferson and Madison, measures which they revile in terms of unmeasured abuse under Adams, have we not a right to suspect the purity of the motives which dictate the censure, and to enquire if all this pretended and outrageous patriotism and tenderness for the Constitution, is not in fact, prejudice, disappointment and ambition in a virtuous disguise? It is impossible not to suspect it. It is impossible not to believe, at least, that these feelings largely predominate. There may be conviction of the impolicy and unconstitutionality of the disputed powers, mixed with the other considerations—but these last dip the arrows of controversy in poison, and direct their flight. The wonder is, that this conviction had not sooner found its way to the opinions of men—that when Jefferson, Madison and Monroe recommended a road, a tariff, or an observatory, they had not been charged, as Mr. Adams has been charged, with usurpation, encroachment, consolidation and corruption. Will the reader have the answer? These Presidents were Virginians. Mr. Adams is a Yankee. According to our Virginia prejudices, political honesty flourishes alone in our soil. When Mr. Jefferson recommended a national road, it was expedient and constitutional—but when recommended by Mr. Adams, it is encroachment, usurpation and corruption.

There were several things in Mr. Adams' message, that we disapproved on principle—though they had been recommended by all his predecessors. Among these was the project of a national observatory, which we believe to be not warranted by the Constitution, though a harmless and not very expensive thing in itself. For no part of his message has been so much lampooned as his recommendation of this measure, and his expression, "light-house of the skies," (a figurative one, and in our opinion, elegant and expressive) has been ridiculed by every dunc in the country—in and out of Congress. On the subject of these "light-houses of the skies," we refer the reader to the following extracts from the National Intelligencer and unite in their request, that we would ponder them well.

From the National Intelligencer.

Since the Enquirer has held up to us these two objects, a National University and a National Observatory, as involving "loose principles of interpretation," and, by asking, in connection with them, "who shall stay the waves of usurpation?" implies that they are usurpations, we feel it to be our duty to say that these are measures recommended, many years ago, by those whose principles the Enquirer now prides itself upon; that there is nothing novel upon them; that if they involve the exercise of questionable powers, they have not been thought to do so by the illustrious author of the very Report which is so often appealed to as the text book of Republican principles, or his associates and compatriots. We have not time to hunt up all the Presidential Messages to Congress in which these subjects have been touched upon, but we are referred by memory to one or two of those Messages, from which we take leave to make extracts for the information of our friends in Virginia. From the admirable Message of President Madison to Congress, on the 5th of December, 1815, we take the following, which we entreat our readers to pause and ponder well:

"Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of Congress to the great importance of establishing throughout our country the roads and canals which can best be executed under the national authority. No objects within the circle of political economy so richly repay the expense bestowed on them; there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged; none that do more honor to the government, whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field, where nature invites more the art of man, to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for intercommunication, in bringing and binding more closely together the various parts of our extended Confederacy. Whilst the States, individually, with a laudable enterprise and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible

ble of navigation, the General Government is the more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction, and national means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing so inestimable a work. And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority, which may be encountered, can be supplied in a mode, which the Constitution itself has providentially pointed out.

"The present is a favorable season also for bringing again into view the establishment of a National Seminary of Learning, within the District of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property therein, subject to the authority of the General Government. Such an institution claims the patronage of Congress, as a monument of knowledge, without which, the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed, or long preserved; as a model of instruction in the formation of other seminaries; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors; as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return examples of those national feelings, whose liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute cement to our Union, and strength to the great political fabric, of which that is the foundation."

We should like to hear what the editors of the Enquirer would have to say to these passages, from such high authority—if they had not taken formal leave of the subject, in a denunciation of the heresy of all such "errors." In the first of these paragraphs, which we did not look for, but which came conveniently to hand, we have a convincing argument in favor of the expediency of national roads and canals, and an admission that works of that description can be executed under the national jurisdiction and national means; an admission not contradicted by the closing observation, that any defect of constitutional authority "which may be encountered," may be supplied by constitutional amendment. As for the second of the above paragraphs, in what stronger terms could a National University be recommended? This, moreover, was not the first, nor was it the last time President Madison had introduced this subject to the notice of Congress. In his last general Message to Congress, before his retirement, viz: on the 3d of December, 1816, he repeats the recommendation as follows:

"The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a University within the District, on a scale, and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of it to the favorable consideration of Congress: And I particularly invite, again, their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity."

General Andrew Jackson.

To The Editors of the Kentucky Argus. Gentlemen—The following letter was written in reply to another from a gentleman of this State, requesting General Jackson to visit Kentucky, for the purpose of counteracting the intrigue and management of certain prominent individuals against him. You will please to insert it in the Argus, and oblige

Yours, &c.

HERMITAGE, JULY 31, 1826.

My Dear Sir—Your favor of the 21st inst. is received, re-assuring me of the wish of many of my friends in Kentucky, that I should visit, the Harrodsburg Springs. I had spoken early in the spring of this visit because those waters had been recommended as necessary to the restoration of Mrs. J's health; and there was additional gratification derived from the hope that I would see many of my old friends in Kentucky, whose company at all times would be pleasing to me. But inasmuch as Mrs. J. is lately so far improved as not to render this trip necessary, it seems to me very questionable whether, without this necessity, I ought to yield to the other considerations, at this juncture. I know that so far as Kentucky is concerned, the unjust imputations which it is my wish to avoid, would never be raised; or rather, that a great proportion of her citizens would attribute to their proper origin, the objects of my visit: yet, when I reflect upon the management and intrigue which are operating abroad, the magnitude of the principles which they are endeavoring to supplant, and the many means which they can draw to their assistance from the patronage of the government, I feel it is not less due to myself and principle, than to the American people, particularly so far as they have sanctioned my political creed, to steer clear of every conduct out of which the idea might thus arise that I was manoeuvring for my own aggrandizement. If it be true, that the administration have gone into power contrary to the voice of the nation, and are now expecting, by means of this power, thus acquired, to mould the public will into an acquiescence with their authority, then is the issue fairly made out—shall the government or the people rule? and it becomes them an whom the people shall indicate as their rightful representative in this solemn issue, so to have acquitted himself, that while he displaces these enemies of liberty, there will be nothing in his own example to operate against the strength and durability of the government.

With this candid expression of my feelings on this subject, I hope you will recognize nothing inconsistent with the claims which my friends in Kentucky, have upon me. Were I unconnected with the present contest, you may rest assured that wherever my presence or my labour would be useful in arresting the efforts of intrigue and management, I should not hesitate to repair to the spot which my friends might indicate as the most exposed!! It is a source of much regret to disappoint your wishes, and others, our mutual friends in Kentucky, but as things are, unless Mrs. J's health should render it necessary, I think you will coincide with me, that a visit to Kentucky would be improper at this period. I shall be happy to hear from you on the receipt of this.

Hastily, your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.
[We regret, with the U. States Gazette, that so distinguished an individual as Gen. Jackson should think it necessary to write such an extraordinary letter as the above.]

"Out, brief Candle!"—Coram's Champion has given up the ghost. He was a chivalrous knight, ready, at all times, like his great predecessor of La Mancha, to assault a cage of lions, or to tilt a lance with a wind-mill. But although for a few months past, he has regularly, twice in each week, stalked forth in full panoply, and thrown down his glove to the universe, yet he has sought in vain for an antagonist, and he has literally died because no giant would march out to kill him. But true to his profession to the last, he died "with harness on his back," and was interred in his armor. His inscription shall be as brief as his existence: "Hic jacet Coram." N. Y. Com.

From the Richmond Compiler. A good Officer.—Let politicians dispute as much as they please about the merits of the members of the Administration; let them censure Mr. A. B. or C.—there is one Officer of the government, who seems to unite every voice in his favor. Not a print is opposed to him; not a murmur breathes against him.—Who is this fortunate individual? He is one, who has more officers to appoint and to remove; more contracts to make, to cancel or enforce; a larger number of people to please; and more of that irritable genus, editors, to deal with, than any officer in the nation; and yet he has contrived to propitiate almost every body, and not a complaint is published against him for malfeasance or misfeasance. The person to whom we allude is Mr. McLean, the Post Master General of the United States.—We believe the great secret of his success is, that he most faithfully does his duty.—He listens to every complaint against the mail, and attempts to remove it, if he can. There is not a suggestion in the most distant newspaper, but he sees it and attends to it. The man seems to have the hundred eyes of Argus. They appear to be turned every where. He must con over more newspapers than your swiftest Race horse Editors; he must write more than the merest hacks of the profession; receives more letters than the Butler in the Stranger; contrives to answer them all.—Such an officer is an invaluable acquisition to the government.

We have just picked up a newspaper in a remote part of Virginia, which shows the attention of the Post Master General to every little hint about the arrangement of the mail. "The Western Virginian," published at Charleston, (Va.) Sept. 27, remarks, "We have received a letter from the Post Master General, which says: 'I observed in your paper of the 23d ult. some complaint is made that the advertisement inviting proposals for mail contracts between Lewisburg and Charleston, designates the old route. I am happy to inform you, that this will form no obstacle to make a contract for the conveyance of the mail on the turnpike.'"

How many public officers are there, who would not have seen the article in question? How many would have thrown it aside, as troublesome to notice it? How many would have put it off, and then forgotten it? How many would have failed to notice it, from one cause or another?—Yet nothing of this sort seems to escape Mr. M'L. All appear to come under his eye, and to receive the attention to which they are entitled.

A good end cannot sanctify evil means; nor must we do evil that good may come.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The fast sailing ship General Putnam, Capt. Baldwin, came up last evening in 27 days from Liverpool. To the politeness of Capt. B. we are indebted for Liverpool papers to the 20th, and London to the 18th Sept. both inclusive.

State of Trade.—At Leeds, Huddersfield, York, Manchester and Preston, under date of 16th September, the report of the state of trade was encouraging, an obvious improvement having occurred.

London, Monday, Sept. 18.—We have received the French papers of Friday, and the Etoile of Saturday. By an article in the latter (taken from the Universal Gazette) it is stated that Samos had surrendered to the Capt. Pacha, but no authority is given for this statement. Portugal, by all accounts, is in a state of tranquillity. The Spanish Government have instructed their Ambassador at Lisbon to intercede on behalf of the persons who deserted the Portuguese cause, and sought refuge in Spain; but nothing definitive is yet known regarding the fate of these people. The treaties between the two governments stipulate for an exchange of deserters without any conditions; this interference, therefore, on the part of Spain, sufficiently indicates the feelings of that government as it respects the recent changes in Portugal. Perfect tranquillity reigns throughout the Portuguese provinces, without even excepting Trossos-Montes, against which had been directed the united efforts of all the intrigues of the Portuguese and Spanish Apostoliques.

FROM THE PARIS CONSTITUTIONNEL, SEPT. 13.

Zante, August 18.—(Private letter.)—On the 11th inst. a vessel arrived from Marseilles, after a passage of 10 days, having on board M. Rabaud and other French Philhellenes, who set out on the same day for Nauplia. M. Gordon, who arrived on the same day at Zante, from Nauplia, set out next morning for that city.

Col. Petta, a Greek, brought up at Paris, has just formed, in concert with another Cephalonian Chief, a corps of 500 Cephalonians and Zantios. The soldiers appointed their own officers. The regiment is to be called the Ionian Corps. These brave and tried soldiers are to march immediately against Ibrahim.

Ibrahim, informed of the discord which prevailed among the Greeks at Nauplia, advanced on this city with his army; but Caraiski succeeded in reconciling all parties; and from every quarter of Greece troops assembled there to attack Ibrahim, after having laid an ambush for him in the defiles of Parthenia (Cani-Scalia) where they gave him battle; they fell upon his troops, put them in confusion and obliged them to retreat to Tripolitza, four leagues distant, with the loss of three thousand men, and all their baggage and ammunition. The Greeks lost only 500 men on the field of battle. Animated by this victory, they marched on Tripolitza and laid siege to it. Ibrahim is surrounded in this place, and will probably be obliged to fall back in the utmost haste on his fortresses.

Letters from Nauplia state that this battle took place on the 18th, and that the immortal garrison of Missolonghi were actively engaged in it.

Whilst Ibrahim marched on Nauplia, Redschid Pacha attacked Athens, but he was repulsed by Gouras and obliged to retreat.

The division of the Greek fleet which was before Samos, had burnt a Turkish frigate and two corvettes, and obliged the Capt. Pacha to give up his enterprise against the Island. A second division, composed of forty-four vessels, and fire-ships, has just quitted the port of Hydra, and directed its course towards Smyrna, for the purpose of meeting the Turkish fleet, which was supposed to take this direction after the attack on Samos. Hydra is well fortified. Col. Fabvier, with his regular troops, as well as the Craniates and Porcotes, are in this island. Thus the Greek fleet may scour the Archipelago, and follow the movements of the Capt. Pacha, without the least anxiety for this island, which contains within its precincts the families of these brave sailors.

All Greece is now in motion. This month and the next will decide her fate; and we hope that she will come out of the struggle triumphantly. There are no Turkish troops either in Thessaly or Epirus, and we hear of no new enrolment in any other quarter.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Monday, Sept. 18.—On Saturday we had but a moderate demand, and the sales did not exceed 1,300 bags; but on Monday, buyers evinced more readiness to purchase at various rates; and there being a greater disposition to speculate, there has been a considerable extent of business done, amounting together to 4,000 bags or upwards, of which 2,000 have been taken by speculators, including 1,000 bags of Egyptian, at 7d. per lb.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 12.

Our Correspondents of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser have favoured us with the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Carthage.

CARTHAGENA, SEPT. 26, 1826.—"We had yesterday a messenger from Bolivar. He came from Quito by the way of Panama, and proceeded in a man of war for Porto Cavello and La Guayra. The object of his mission is to call a meeting of the people in every town, and if the majority wish a convention called before 1830, to take into consideration a change of government, he intends to yield to their wishes.

"Bolivar has had a good deal of trouble at Quito. He has been compelled to shoot about one hundred men and to hang a good many. They mustered and said, 'Long live Ferdinand,' &c.—Bolivar has pledged himself to be in Bogota on the 12th of October."

The Tampico, which arrived at New York on Wednesday, sailed from Carthage on the 29th ult. Capt. Palmer informs that a courier had just arrived from Peru, by way of Panama, with despatches from President BOLIVAR, announcing that he should be at Bogota on the 12th of October.—A vessel had also just arrived from Porto Cavello, and brought a report that Gen. PAEZ had left Venezuela.

Extract of a letter from Carthage, dated Sept. 26th, received at New York per brig Tampico:—A little difficulty happened a few days since at Quito. It appears that there was a regiment stationed there, formed of those that had been slaves. They became dissatisfied—went into the public square, and shouted long live King Ferdinand; they were suppressed, after having been fired on, and about 120 killed, besides many wounded. Patriot.

Domestic.

TREATY WITH DENMARK.

The National Journal of yesterday, says the Baltimore Patriot, contains a treaty concluded last spring, between the United States and Denmark, by Mr. Clay and the Chevalier Pedersen. This, says the Journal, is the first treaty which we have ever had with that country, and it is founded on principles of great liberality. The following sketch of its provisions, which we copy from the Journal, will no doubt be found interesting to our commercial readers:

"1. The equalization of tonnage duties, leaving to the navigation of the two countries fair competition.

2. A mutual liberty of importation and exportation into and from each country, in the vessels of each of whatever may be lawfully imported or exported, not only from the respective countries, but from all foreign countries whatever, with unimportant exceptions.

3. The reduction of the dues payable by vessels of the United States on the passage of the Sound and the Belts, to the rate of those which are payable by the nation most favored by Denmark.

4. A liberty to vessels of the United States to trade between the Danish West India Islands, and all foreign countries other than Denmark, in the same manner as Danish vessels are allowed to trade.

5. The privilege to American citizens to remove their property from the Danish West India Islands, subject to no other taxes or charges than Danish subjects would be liable to pay on the removal of similar property from those islands to Denmark.

The first conforms to the general policy of the United States, which commenced in 1815, and was subsequently extended to several powers.

The second is founded on a new principle, adopted by the present administration, and which obtained at the last session the unanimous concurrence of the Senate. The principle of the act of 1815 limited the foreign vessels of each country to the importation of the productions of that country, and vice versa as to those of the United States. The new principle extends the privilege of mutual importation to the productions of all foreign countries whatever. It will prevent much vexation; and if our vessels can sustain a competition on this more extended scale, there can be no doubt of its beneficial tendency.

The exceptions are of the Danish East India possessions; to which the new principle was not extended, because of a restraint on the Danish Government, growing out of the charter granted to the Danish East India Company, and of the Forroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, the inhabitants of which are very poor, without subjects of much commerce, and are in a sort of state of pupillage to the Danish Government, in consequence of their imperfect civilization.

By the reduction of the Sound and Belt dues, the commerce of the United States, it is estimated, will save from thirty to forty thousand dollars per annum. The treaty does not recognise expressly the right of Denmark to impose those dues.—It operates in the nature of exemption, and places our navigation upon the footing of that of Great Britain, France, and the other nations most favored.

The fourth provision gives us a privilege which no other nation, having colonies, has ever conceded by treaty to the United States.

The fifth provision was anxiously desired by many American citizens owning

property in the Danish Islands, particularly in Santa Cruz. They were prevented from the removal of it to the United States without paying taxes, which amounted, in some instances, to twenty-five per cent. These taxes are now abolished.

It is a pleasing circumstance attending this treaty, that it is mutually highly satisfactory to both countries. It is understood to have been unanimously approved by the senate; and it has afforded much gratification, we learn, in Denmark. It goes into immediate operation. May it prove as advantageous to the two countries as it is liberal and equitable in its spirit and design."

MISSIONARIES TO BURMAH.

We regard the deliverance of the American Baptist Missionaries to Burmah from danger, as an event which calls for confidence in God, and renewed exertions in the cause for which they have suffered so much. It was evident, at the very beginning of the war, that perils of no ordinary character awaited them; especially as in all Eastern countries Americans and Englishmen are considered as one and the same people. And so it was. The heaviest chains and the most cruel treatment were their portion. Death itself often stared them in the face.

When the British were about to commence their attack upon Rangoon, Messrs. Wade and Hough were thrown into prison loaded with chains, and surrounded with a strong guard, who had orders from the Emperor to massacre them the moment a gun should be fired upon the town. The knives were made sharp, and sand was strewed over the prison-floor to receive their blood. But it was so ordered by Providence, that the first ball that was thrown, passed directly over their heads with a tremendous noise, and so alarmed the guard that they thought only of their own escape. Thus the lives of the missionaries were preserved.—In several other instances their dangers were equally great, but he, in whose name they had gone forth, delivered them out of them all.

The perils and sufferings of the Rev. Dr. Judson and Dr. Price in another part of Burmah, are described by the sufferers themselves. They too were preserved, when it seemed as if death was inevitable.

Now in view of these things, what shall we say? Is not the hand of Providence clearly apparent in preserving the lives of all the missionaries, though in different places, and in almost every variety of perilous circumstances?

From the remarks of Dr. Judson, as well as from the natural consequences of increased British influence in Burmah, to say nothing of the new territory acquired, there is reason to believe that these temporary afflictions will redound to the furtherance of the Gospel.

N. Y. Observer.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

One of the most tremendous, awful and destructive Hurricanes, of which we have any record, passed through the country about 35 miles above here, in nearly an east direction, on Friday evening, the 30th inst. The current of wind was only about 100 yards in width. In its course it swept every thing from the ground; such was its resistless fury, that the sturdiest oaks, and the heaviest rocks, were torn from the earth, and blown off like feathers before an ordinary wind. This is extravagant language, we know; but it is no more so than the reality will bear us out in using. The forest where the hurricane passed, was levelled with the ground! presenting the appearance of a meadow of luxuriant grass, with a single swath mowed through the centre of it. Wherever it passed a plantation, it totally annihilated every thing in its course. The greatest sufferer we have heard of, is Samuel Jones, Esq. (late sheriff of this county.) The hurricane unfortunately passed directly over the most valuable improvements on his plantation near the Yadkin river, about 24 miles above this, and it left desolation and death in its wake. His large dwelling, the kitchens, smoke houses, negro houses, and a great number of other out-houses, with all their contents, were entirely swept from the ground where they stood, and blown off into thousands of atoms, and scattered over the country for miles around. Two negroes were killed, and another not expected to live. Fortunately a number of negroes, on hearing the coming of the wind, ran into a large barn, which was but little injured, the current of wind passing east of it. On the north-east side of the river, the hurricane in its course passed directly over the farm of Mr. Jacob Hoover; swept away all his buildings, and every thing in them; and killed his daughter, aged about 11 years. We have not learned the whole extent of the hurricane.

To give some idea of the tremendous force of the wind, we can state, on the best authority, that large timbers, 12 inches square, and 20 or 30 feet long, were carried two and three miles: some of the wearing apparel blown from Mr. Jones' house, was found lodged 6 or 7 miles from there; knives and forks were blown two and three miles, and some of them stuck fast in trees at that distance, &c. &c. We could name hundreds of other instances, seemingly as improbable as the above, which are vouched for in a way

that will not admit of a doubt as to their correctness.

It is almost impossible to estimate the loss Mr. Jones has suffered; it cannot be less than \$2000.

Western Carolinian.

Some blades will fight with blades of steel, and some with "leadens towels," some nab your nob at fifty-cuffs,—some poke you through the bowels.

We learn from the New-York Enquirer that another affair of honor has been prevented the present week, by the timely interposition of third parties. On Wednesday, it is stated, two young sprigs of fashion quarrelled over their mint juleps about a certain passage in Shakspeare, the reading of which occasioned a warm dispute, which ended in blows, and a mutual agreement to fight. The barkeeper overheard their arrangement, which was to go over to Red Hoboken, and to cross at seven the next morning in the Brooklyn boat. He conveyed intelligence to the fathers of the young gentlemen, who managed to be near the ground before them, and to conceal themselves in an angle of an old building;—and just as the lads had stripped off coat and vest, in order to accommodate each other's bullet they sprang from their hiding places, each armed with a common cowskin, painted blue, and the doating fathers so belabored the hides of their dutiful sons, that their courage was cooled in a few minutes, and they started off towards the Wallabout at full speed, leaving Alexander the black in charge of pistols and toggery. On the whole, such seasonable interferences are productive of much solid benefit; they cool the blood, restore equanimity of temper, and probably prevent grief and funeral expences. The young gentlemen are, on the whole, satisfied with the result.

Lusus Naturæ.—We have this morning examined a young terrapin, caught yesterday at Staten Island, by Louis Skorker, and by him presented to Mr. Peale for the Parthenon Museum, which is a very great curiosity. Its circumference is about the size of a dollar, and it has two distinct heads, and but four legs as usual. The heads and eyes are perfectly formed. But what appears more singular is the fact, that there is no concert of action between them. One head often pulls one way, & the other another; and it is often a matter of some struggle in which direction the animal shall move. Sometimes one is the master, and sometimes the other; during which times the progress is slow. Now and then, however, when they "put their heads together," and have apparently the same object in view, they walk off with the ordinary speed of common terrapins. It is really a curiosity which will afford much gratification to naturalists. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Bells.—We called yesterday at the store of Mr. Joseph F. White, No. 113 Water street, to look at one of Mr. William Hoyt's patent Bells for churches and other public buildings. It is made of a bar of cast steel; shaped in the form of a triangle, and suspended by one of the angles in a wooden frame; the hammer or clapper being attached to the frame; and moved, so as to strike the triangle, by a wheel and rope in the usual mode of bell ringing. The value of the improvement consists in its economy. One of the common kind of bells costs at least seventy-five per cent. more than one of these, having a sound equal to it in every respect, whether as it regards its tone, its prolongation, or the extent of its reach. The weight of the patent bell is almost one fifth less than that of the other; the expense of hanging it but a mere trifle, and the ringing occasions not the slightest shock nor injury to the steeple or building in which it is placed. It is believed that its advantages will be manifest to the trustees of churches, and other persons having occasion to procure bells, if they will take the trouble to give it an examination. *N. Y. Statesman.*

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 19.—Mrs. Adams left here, accompanied by her son, in the Steam Boat at five o'clock this morning. A very large concourse of respectable persons yesterday, assembled at the Steam Boat wharf, to witness the departure of the President of the U. S. to whom distinguished marks of attention were shown; six hearty cheers were given on the Boat putting off from the wharf. The unpretending simplicity of manners of the President, his vast acquirements and frankness of deportment, are well calculated to make him friends. These qualifications, and the facility and pleasure with which he speaks German, could not fail to make him popular in Pennsylvania, if either business or pleasure should induce him to mingle with her citizens, whose hospitality could not fail to win the particular regards of Mr. Adams. *Demo. Press.*

More Emancipation.—The African Repository for October, mentions that a "very respectable clergyman of Virginia" has expressed his desire to transfer his slaves, about 30 in number, to the African Colony. Also, a pious lady of the same state has determined to liberate 12 or 15 slaves, and aid in their transportation to Africa. These we take to be new cases.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1826.

The semi-annual Examination of the students in the Academy at this place, will commence on the 22d instant, and will probably continue two days. Parents and guardians, and all, indeed, who feel an interest in the success of this institution, will, it is hoped, attend and judge for themselves of its claims to their confidence and support.

The next session, we are requested to mention, will commence on Monday, the 2d day of January next.

The essays of "A Citizen," in the last and present numbers of the Journal, merit attention; and we recommend them to the consideration of the Committee of Instruction, and to our readers generally.

The majority given in New-Jersey to the Administration Ticket, instead of being 2,000, is ascertained to be nearly 5,000. This is a great change, in so short a time; but it is not greater than may be anticipated in other states, on which the opposition calculated with as much confidence as they did on New-Jersey.

The contract for carrying the mail from Salisbury to Pinckney, S. C. we are informed, has been taken by Mr. Moring; and from the latter place to the end of the line, by Mr. Bowen, of S. Carolina.

Mr. Davis has obtained a renewal of his contract for carrying the mail from Fayetteville via Wadesborough and this place to Wilkesborough, where the Knoxville line from Salem is intersected.

Col. Boyd, the present contractor for the horse mail between this place and Camden, has obtained the contract for carrying it, after the first of January next, in a two horse stage.

MR. WIRT'S EULOGY.

On Thursday, it being the day appointed for the delivery of Mr. Wirt's Eulogy on the Ex-Presidents, the Capitol was crowded to an overflow by citizens and strangers, among whom were the President of the United States, who arrived from Baltimore about 11 o'clock, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and the Navy, the British, French, Swedish, Russian, Dutch, and Mexican Ministers, and their suites, as well as the ladies of such of them as are married, the Board of Military Officers, now sitting in this city, General Walter Smith, of Georgetown, and his suite, all the Heads of Departments, and the great number of strangers at present in this city. A considerable concourse of ladies honored the Capitol with their presence on this occasion. It was near 12 o'clock when the solemn dirge, accompanied by the slow and intermitted beat of the muffled drum, announced the approach of the procession, over which, in addition to the military standards, floated a banner of white silk, edged with a deep border of black crape, in the centre of which the Stars of the Union were shrouded in dark clouds. About 10 minutes past 12, the large Hall of Representatives being entirely filled, and the galleries occupied by the different military companies, Mr. Wirt commenced the Eulogy, which occupied two hours and a half in the delivery, and was listened to throughout with the most marked silence. The Eulogy of Mr. Wirt was delivered under numerous disadvantages. A deep feeling of interest, indeed, always was, and always must be felt by the Union, in the lives, characters, and talents of the great men to whom it relates, but the powerful impulse given to that feeling by the remarkable circumstance of their deaths at the same moment, and on the day of their greatest glory, had, in a great measure, subsided. Eulogy after Eulogy, procession after procession, had materially and naturally weakened the intensity of desire which was at first felt, to hear all which memory could furnish relative to their illustrious career, as well as the embellishments of eloquence with which genius could enrich the recital. The public appetite had been so fed to satiety, that it had become fastidious, and nothing but the choicest offerings which an opulent imagination and a discriminating judgment could bring, would be received or relished. Such, however, was the character of the intellectual feast which Mr. Wirt spread before us; and the attention and delight which, under all these disadvantages, were exhibited in the countenances of the assembled multitude, are the strongest evidence of the excellence of the Oration itself. The exordium consisted of a beautiful contrast between military glory; the pomp of victorious commanders; and the more solid, satisfactory, and endearing

renown of our departed patriots; between the triumphs of an Alexander, whose petty strides of conquest carried him over a section of the savage world; and a gigantic advance of the great subjects of his Eulogy, towards the moral and political emancipation of the whole world. He admitted the extent of the assistance which their mighty efforts had received from the peculiar circumstances of the times; but contended that, to a certain extent, man being the creature of circumstances, Cromwell, had been born in a Republic, instead of receiving the impulse which the circumstances of his age and country communicated to the powers of his mind, might have remained, "Guiltless of his country's blood," and Milton might still have been "Mute, inglorious."

but for the excitement which awakened the energy of his genius, and called it into action. After dwelling with great pathos and eloquence on the peculiar description of virtue and talent which distinguished those mighty men who "gave impulse to the ocean of mind, and saw its waves reach the remotest shore; and then, hand in hand, left the world together, rejoicing in the success of their labors," and the difficulties which were surmounted by their genius and their perseverance, the Orator went on to give a condensed view of the prominent events in the life of each of the Ex-Presidents. It was a rapid, but an eloquent and accurate narrative, rendered piquant by the apposite reflections which a fine taste scattered throughout the succession of instructive incidents. The peroration afforded a great scope for the poetical fancy of the Orator; he availed himself of it in a very felicitous and highly wrought description of the situation of Monticello, and a most imposing portrait of the philosopher, in his retirement.

Nat. Journal, Oct. 26.

S. C. Congressional Elections.

William D. Martin is elected by a majority of 300 votes over Mr. Govan.

Warren R. Davis is elected by a majority of 25 over Mr. Wilson.

Starling Tucker is elected by a large majority over Mr. Caldwell.

Thomas R. Mitchell is re-elected by a large majority.

William T. Nuckolls is elected for Spartanburgh, Union, York, and Chester, in the place of the Honorable Joseph Gist, who declined a re-election.

James Hamilton, William Drayton, John Carter, and George M'Duffie, are re-elected without opposition.

BALTIMORE MANUFACTURES.

We observe by the Report of the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, that at the recent exhibition the premium "to the maker of the best specimen of soft iron castings fit for small machinery, was awarded to Mr. Dean Walker, Savage Factory, near Baltimore, for a box of machine castings, which were, in the opinion of the judges, superior to any they had ever seen: it is entitled to the silver medal." Honorary mention (there being no premium for the article) was also awarded to Messrs. McKim, Sims & Co. of Baltimore, for a specimen of Prussian Blue, which was spoken of in terms of high commendation, and adjudged the best exhibited. Baltimore possesses greater facilities, in water power and sites for manufactories of all kinds, than any other city in the Union, and her skill and capital are entering largely into that branch of industry. The approbation, therefore, of our productions by our sister cities and states, is highly gratifying. *Balt. Patriot.*

DIED.

In this town, on Friday morning last, MARY, daughter of Mr. Robert I. Dinkins, aged about 5 years.

On Sunday, the 22d, ult. at the residence of Rankin Alexander, in this County, of the bilious fever, Mrs. MARGARET WYNENS, wife of William Wynens, aged 18 years and 10 months. Mr. and Mrs. Wynens were married on the 14th of September, and the latter was attacked by a fever on the 11th of October, which terminated her existence on the 22d. In the death of Mrs. Wynens her husband has sustained the loss of a kind, tender and affectionate wife, and society a promising young member.

COMMUNICATED.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. D. BOYD & Co. is now dissolved by the death of the latter. Those who stand indebted to said firm, either by note or book account, are now called upon for settlement. The situation of the firm imperiously demands all which is due to it, in order to meet the demands against it. Advertisements of this kind are passing before the eyes of debtors in rapid succession, and many permit them to pass, regardless of the consequences which might result from procrastination, negligence and an entire indifference relative to their debts. It is presumed that those who are in arrears with said firm will have the goodness to suffer themselves to reflect, that they purchased the goods at cash prices; and is it not unreasonable, yes, inconsistent, that the money should not be advanced within the limits of 12 months? If lenient means fail to produce the desired effect, compulsory means must be resorted to, in a short period of time.

N. B. Cotton will be taken in payment, at the Charleston or Cheraw Market, deducting costs.

J. D. BOYD, Surviving Copartner.

Oct. 25, 1826.—347

\$500 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the jail in this place, on the night of the 17th ult. JOSEPH WEAR, a notorious villain, and charged with high crimes. Wear is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, large bodied, black hair and beard, blue eyes, and has what may be termed a rascally looking countenance. He is a dangerous man in society; and it is hoped all good citizens will be on the watch for his apprehension. The above reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be given to any one who will apprehend him and lodge him in the jail at this place.

ALLEN BALDWIN.

Charlotte, Nov. 4, 1826.—66f

The Register, Knoxville, and Whig, Nashville, Ten. will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts, when the money will be promptly remitted.

Notice.

THERE will be sold at the late dwelling house of Robert Worke, in Statesville, on Thursday, the 30th of November next; a large assortment of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, remnant of Store Goods, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle and Hogs:—Also, between

25 & 30 NEGROES.

of every description, a large number of which are young and likely boys and girls, from 10 to 17 years of age. Part of the purchase money for the Negroes will be cash.

Further terms will be made known on day of sale. Due attendance by

MARY WORKE, Executrix.

JOHN MUSHAT, Esq.

September 11, 1826.—419

THE LINCOLN

NAIL MANUFACTORY

IS now in operation, at the High Shoals of the South Fork, about 7 miles south of Lincolnton, under the superintendence of Mr. Reeves, a first-rate Nailer, late from Pennsylvania; where can be had all sizes of Cut Nails and Brads, together with every description of Wrought Iron and Castings.

The Nails will be delivered at the Manufactory, or in Lincolnton, by the keg, at 8 cents per lb.: or to any other village or stores, at the Charleston prices, with the addition of the freight from Charleston to the place of delivery. Orders to the subscriber will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

HENRY FULENWIDER.

High Shoals, Lincoln county, S. C.

October 20, 1826. } 348

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by book account, are earnestly requested to liquidate the same between now and the 1st of December next. Such as will do so by note, will stand a chance for farther indulgence; but such as will not, may expect to be sued immediately.

The Tailoring

WILL be executed this winter with more despatch than formerly; and as for its style and workmanship, it will be inferior to none. My prices will correspond with the times, for cash, or payment assumed by some approved person residing in the village.

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Charlotte, Nov. 4, 1826.—76

Runaway.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 11th day of October last, a negro man named CHARLES, eighteen years old, yellow complexioned, slim made, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and when spoken to, looks wild, and his voice is rather effeminate. The boy says he was raised in the state of Virginia, Prince George county. Any person who will apprehend said negro and confine him in any jail, and give me information so that I get him, shall receive a generous reward.

JOHN SLOAN.

Charlotte, Nov. 6, 1826.—106f

Notice.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 21st ult. a very large and a likely black BULL, with some white flakes on his hips, mostly declining to a black; very short horns to the size of him; any other marks not recollected. He was fetched from Wilkes in a drove, and I expect he will try to go back there. Any person that will give me any information so I can get him, or fetch him to me, shall be paid for his trouble, by the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, near Steel Creek.

J. W. BROWN.

Nov. 4, 1826.—247.

WASHINGTON CANAL

Lottery,

THIRD CLASS.

To be drawn on the 8th November, 1826.

Scheme.

1 Prize of \$6,000 is	\$6,000
1	2,000
1	1,514
5	1,000
10	400
33	100
52	30
104	10
1,300	4
10,608	2

12,121 Prizes, } 34,220 } \$51,330
22,100 Blanks } Tickets }

Whole Tickets, \$2.

Half do 1.

Quarter do 50

Orders for Tickets, in the above Lottery, will be received at this Office.

Notice.

ON Thursday, the ninth day of November next, will be sold, at the late residence of Gen. George Graham, deceased, seventeen likely negroes, men, women, and children; a stock of Cattle and Hogs;—two likely young Mares, an excellent Wagon, and a quantity of Corn and Fodder. The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold. The negroes will be sold on the first day of sale.

W. E. M'REE,

W. M. BOSTWICK, } Adm'rs

Oct. 17, 1826.—346.

Sale of Store Goods,

Negroes, Horses, Wagons, &c.

ON Tuesday, the 14th day of November next, the sale of the

REAL ESTATE

of Col. James Holland, deceased, will take place at White Hall, his former residence, and continue from day to day until all is sold; consisting of

Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, a quantity of Corn, Cotton, 2 Wagons, one Gig, Blacksmiths, Carpenters' and Farming Tools, Household & Kitchen Furniture,

and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, at the same time and place, a quantity of sundry articles of Merchandise,

A Tract of Land

now occupied by Woodliff Ford, and one hand, some Gig Horse, belonging to the late firm of Hoyl & Holland.

Due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given, by

ANDREW HOYLE, } Esq's.

ISAAC HOLLAND, } Esq's.

Lincoln County, Oct. 24, 1826.—347.

United States of America,

NORTH-CAROLINA DISTRICT.

BE it remembered, that heretofore, to wit, on the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1826, and in the fifty-first year of American Independence, WILLIAM H. SLAUGHTER, of said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

ITINERARY: Published by Wm. H. Slaughter.

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein named; and also, to an act, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by the securing of copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefit thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching Historical and other prints.

I, WILL H. HAYWOOD, Clerk of the L. S. District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy from the records of my office. Witness my name and seal of office, at Raleigh, this 15th day of September, 1826.

WILL H. HAYWOOD, Clk.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted, either by note or book account, to the late Jonas Cohen, of Charlotte, are requested to make payment immediately; and all who have accounts against the deceased, are requested to present them, according to law, to

BENJ. COHEN, or

LEWIN COHEN, } Esq's.

Those who have left watches with J. Cohen are requested to call and take them away, or they will be sold for the benefit of the estate. Oct. 27, 1826.—105f.

Mrs. E. Levison,

RETURNS her thanks to her friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which she has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. She is now removed directly opposite Dr. Johnson's, where she will be better prepared to do all kinds of Millinery and Mantumaking. Customers may depend on having their work neatly executed and with despatch.

The latest and neatest fashions are daily expected from the north.

N. B. Old Leghorns cleaned and pressed equal to new. 104.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of "PERCIVAL & BOAG," (Wholesale Druggists,) was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of June last.

The business will be in future conducted by the subscribers, who have formed a Copartnership under the firm of W. S. BOAG & CO.

W. S. BOAG & CO. take this opportunity of naming their intention to do business only on Cash, or Town acceptances at four months.

WM. S. BOAG,

J. A. JOHNSON,

SAM'L. W. BOAG.

Charleston, Sept. 1826. 61106

Town Lots, Negroes,

MULES, &c. FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the 4th of Dec. next, the sale of the personal property of John Fulenwider, deceased, will commence at the High Shoals, his former residence, and continue from day to day until finished. The property consists of a number of valuable negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls; among them are some good house servants, potters, a first-rate brick-layer, and good field hands; live stock, viz:—Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c. An eight-day clock, a piano-forte, a new Cotton saw Gin, a quantity of salt, some oats, fodder and hay; a quantity of bar and rolled iron, castings, among which are some cotton screws; nails, a large new French Burr Mill-Stone, a ewe sulky, and a gig some worn, wagons, farming tools, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also, on Monday, the 11th of Dec. in the town of Lincolnton, a number of lots in different situations; some improved, and others not, among them, Lot No. 1, on the N. W. square, incontestably the most valuable in the town; several are on the main street; and one well improved, with commodious buildings thereon, well suited for any public business. A quantity of merchandise, well assorted; some iron castings, &c.; together with a large quantity of good well burnt Brick. Sales to be continued from day to day until completed.

Terms of sale will be, a credit of one year for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, except the lots, which will be on a credit of 1 and 2 years. Bond and approved security, resident in this state, will be required.

ROBT. H. BURTON,

HENRY FULENWIDER, } Esq's.

Lincoln county, Oct. 7, 1826.—447.

Poetry.

ON A SAILOR'S FUNERAL AT SEA.

He is not where his fathers lie,
He sleeps not where they sleep—
His name a wreck of memory,
His dwelling-place the deep—
Down mid unfathom'd gulfs he lies,
And ocean's unveil'd mysteries.

For he is gone where cave and hall
With coral garnished,
And darkness for their funeral pall,
Receive the ocean dead,
Where sea-monsters have their home,
But men and sunbeams never come.

Grey was thy dawn, and not a braid
Curl'd on the billow's brow,
While on the deck the prayer was said
As he was cast below,
Into the waveless glistening sea
That closed about him tranquilly.

We watch'd the circle on the wave
The dreary plunge had given,
And saw it widen o'er his grave,
And pass away where heaven
Met the smooth water's darker blue
And blended their ethereal hue.

They wrapp'd no shroud his limbs around,
No bier sustain'd his form;
About the corse its bed they bound,
Which, oft in calm and storm,
The slumberer and the dreamer bore,
Who now shall dream and wake no more.

Sicken'd and sad we turn'd away
From the sad sight of gloom:
The solitude of sea that day
Seem'd but one mighty tomb,
Burying all thoughts but thoughts of woe—
Asking who next should plunge below!

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

CANNIBALS.

The following extract from Mr. Anderson's "Mission to Sumatra," will show the dreadful extent to which the horrible practice of man-eating is carried in many parts of that island. "It is not," says Mr. A. "for the sake of food the natives devour human flesh, but to gratify their malignant and demon-like feelings of animosity against their enemies. Some few there are, however, of such brutal and depraved habits, as to be unable, from custom, to relish any other food. The rajah of Tapah Jawa, one of the most powerful and independent Batta chiefs, if he does not eat human flesh every day, is afflicted with a pain in his stomach, and will eat nothing else. He orders one of his slaves (when no enemies can be procured, nor criminals for execution,) to go out to a distance, and kill a man now and then, which serves him for some time, the meat being cut into slices put into joints of bamboo, and deposited in the earth for several days, which softens it. The parts usually preferred, however, by epicures, are the feet, hands, ears, navel, lips, tongue, and eyes."—"The Battas of Batubara are a particularly ferocious race, and cannot be persuaded to give their attention to agriculture, or the quiet pursuits of commerce, being constantly engaged in warfare with each other. Both the Tumungong and the Sri Maharaja had lived a long time in the Batta country and were married, one to the daughter of the rajah of Seantar, the other to the daughter of the rajah Jawa, two principal cannibal chiefs. A stout ferocious looking fellow, with muscular bandy legs, came in as I was conversing on the subject of cannibalism, and was pointed out to me as a celebrated marksman and man-eater. He had a most determined look, and my draughtsman took a remarkably striking likeness of him. I made particular inquiries of him, and he gave me the horrid details of cannibalism. He said that the young men were soft, and their flesh watery. The most agreeable and delicate eating was that of a man whose hair had begun to turn gray."—"We were now in the heart of the cannibal country, and I was determined to investigate the habits and manners of the people while I remained. I again ascended the hill to the Batta village, where a large crowd assembled in and round the bael or hall, sharpening creeses and swords, and making creese candles, &c. I did not observe the heads of any victims here; but upon speaking to the rajah of Munto Panoi on the subject, he told me of a man who had been eaten only six days before, at one of the villages close at hand, and that if I wished, he would immediately send and get the head for me. He accordingly despatched some of his people, and shortly afterwards we observed a large party of Battas coming down the mountain with this trophy of victory.

This unfortunate wretch was devoured. I was informed, in five minutes, each warrior obtained only a small piece.

The body was shared out as children do cakes at home. I shall never forget the impression upon my mind at the sight of a bare skull, suspended at one end of a stick, a bunch of plantains on the other extremity, and slung over a man's shoulder. The chief of a village accompanied it, and brought with him to the rajah of Munto Panoi 6 slaves, who had been caught two days before, viz. four women and two children. I was offered many slaves, but refused the acceptance of them. I might have seen the disgusting ceremony of eating human flesh, had I chosen to accompany the rajah to the fort, which he was about to attack (and which he was prevented from doing two days before my arrival,) with 500 men; but thinking it not improbable that some poor wretch might be sacrificed to show me the ceremony, I declined witnessing it. They seemed quite surprised that I should have entertained a doubt of the prevalence of cannibalism. The rajah was about to besiege eight forts, under the authority of Rajah Tinding, of the tribe Terdolo. At several of the adjacent forts were seen dozens of skulls, hung up in the baeli.—The heads of the people killed in the war, are reckoned valuable property, and a chief is considered rich according to the number of such trophies which he possesses. The friends of the deceased, when peace is restored, purchase the skulls of the relations, sometimes as high as 30 or 40 dollars. The rajah's mother gave the man who brought the skull to me, ten dollars.—One or two Battas who came from a place called Tongking, also mentioned their having partaken of human flesh repeatedly, and expressed their anxiety to enjoy a similar feast upon some of the enemy, pointing to the other side of the river. This they said was their principal inducement for engaging in the services of the sultan. Another displayed, with signs of particular pride and satisfaction, a kris, with which he said he had killed the seducer of his wife, and whose head he said he had severed from his body holding it by the hair, and drinking the blood as it yet ran warm from the veins. He pointed to a spot of blood on the kris, which he requested me to remark, which he said was the blood of his victim, and which he put to his nose, smelling it with a zest difficult to describe, and his features assuming at the same time a ferocity of expression which would not have been very agreeable, had not my safety been guaranteed by my watchful sepoy guard. The sultan's force consisted of about 400 men, one third of them at least such savages as I have been describing. Their food consisted of the flesh of tigers, elephants, hogs, snakes, dogs, rats, or whatever offal they could lay their hands upon. Having no religion, they fear neither God nor man. They believe that, when they die, they shall become wind.

The following is from the Rev. T. Flint's new work "Francis Berrian," and is descriptive of the innumerable hordes of wild horses, which are sometimes met in the prairies near the Rocky Mountains:

"The day before we came in view of the Rocky Mountains, I saw, in the greatest perfection, that impressive, and, to me, almost sublime spectacle, an immense drove of wild horses, for a long time hovering round our path across the prairie. I had often seen great numbers of them before, mixed with other animals, apparently quiet, and grazing like the rest. Here there were thousands unmixed, unemployed; their motions, if such a comparison might be allowed, as darting and as wild as those of humming-birds on the flowers. The tremendous snorts with which the front columns of the phalanx made known their approach to us, seemed to be their wild and energetic way of expressing their pity and disdain for the servile lot of our horses, of which they appeared to be taking a survey. They were of all colors, mixed, spotted, and diversified with every hue, from the brightest white to the clear and shining black; and of every form and structure, from the long and slender racer, to those of firmer limbs and heavier mould; and of all ages, from the curvetting colt to the range of patriarchal steeds, drawn up in a line, and holding their high heads for a survey of us in the rear.— Sometimes they curved their necks, and made no more progress than just enough to keep pace with our advance. Then there was a kind of slow and walking minuet, in which they performed various evolutions with the precision of the figures of a country dance. Then a rapid movement shifted the front to the rear. But still, in all their evolutions and movements, like the flight of sea fowl, their lines were regular, and free from all indications of confusion. At times a spontaneous and sudden move-

ment towards us, almost inspired the apprehension of an united attack upon us. A moment's advance, after a snort and rapid retrograde movement, seemed to testify their proud estimate of their wild independence. The infinite variety of their rapid movements, their tamperings and manœuvres, were of such a wild and almost terrific character, that it required but a moderate stretch of fancy to suppose them the genii of those grassy plains. At one period they were formed for an immense depth in front of us. A wheel, executed almost with the rapidity of thought, presented them hovering on our flanks. Then, again, the cloud of dust that enveloped their movements cleared away, and presented them in our rear. They evidently operated as a great annoyance to the horses and mules of our cavalcade. The frightened movements, the increased indications of fatigue, sufficiently evidenced, with their frequent neighings, what unpleasant neighbors they considered their wild compatriots to be. So much did our horses appear to suffer from fatigue and terror in consequence of their vicinity, that we were thinking of some way in which to drive them off; when on a sudden, a patient and laborious donkey of the establishment, who appeared to have regarded all their movements, with philosophic indifference, pricked up his long ears, and gave a loud and most sonorous bray from his vocal shells. Instantly this prodigious multitude, and there were thousands of them, took what the Spanish call the "stompadó." With a tramping like the noise of thunder, or still more like that of an earthquake, a noise that was absolutely appalling, they took to their heels, and were all in a few moments invisible in the verdant depths of the plains and ways and were heard of no more."

From the Charleston Courier.

LARGE TREES.

CHARDIN, the traveller, tells us that in the King's Garden at Shiraz, (in Persia) "he observed a tree whose trunk was eight yards in circumference. From the great age of this tree, it was treated with peculiar veneration by the inhabitants: they pray under its shade, and hang chaplets, amulets, and pieces of their clothes on its boughs. The sick or their friends, resort here, to burn incense, to fix lighted candles to the trunk, and to perform other superstitious ceremonies, in the hopes of their health. Throughout Persia, are many other trees thus superstitiously revered by the people."

"The Charter Oak," in Connecticut. "From the best information that we can obtain," says a Hartford paper, "this tree is no less than four hundred years old: it is twenty-eight feet in circumference near the ground, and at the height of seven feet, it is seventeen feet in circumference; the height of the tree, as near as can be ascertained, is about seventy feet; some of its branches extended nearly twenty feet."

In May, 1826, there was an Elm blown down in Wells, (Maine) which "measured twenty-seven feet and four inches in circumference, making the diameter something over nine feet; and was forty feet to a crotch; from thence it was twenty feet to the first limb, running to the height of sixty feet from the bottom before it had any limbs, when it expanded to an immense size. The exact height of the tree could not be accurately obtained, as the top was much broken, but was computed to be upwards of one hundred feet."

"An Elm tree standing near the house of Captain JOSHUA AVERY, in Stratham, (Mass.) and reared since his recollection, at four feet from the ground, measures eighteen feet in circumference, and one hundred feet from the extremity of the branches on the other. It was planted 80 years ago; and to use Capt. A's expression, was then 'smaller than his thumb.'"

Mr. NELSON, the Botanist, who accompanied Capt. BLIGH to the South Sea, for the purpose of conveying the Bread-Fruit Tree to the West Indies, when on Van Dieman's Land, "found a tree in a thriving state, of the enormous size of thirty-three feet and a half in girth, and of a proportionable height."

In Cook's first voyage, Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Dr. SOLANDER, (I think it was in New Zealand) measured a tree that was "ninety-eight feet high from the ground to the first branch, quite straight, and nineteen feet in circumference; and they found still larger trees as they advanced into the wood."

On Cook's third voyage, they saw Indian Canoes on the North West Coast of America—"the largest of which carried twenty persons or more, are formed of one tree. Many of them are forty feet long, seven broad, and about three deep."

We are told in the narrative of Governor PHILLIP, in his voyage to Botany Bay, that on Norfolk Island, "the pines arrive at a magnitude unusual in any other part of the world: some of them are one hundred and sixty, or even one hundred and eighty feet in height, and nine or ten feet in diameter, at the bottom of the trunk. They frequently rise to eighty feet without a branch."

The Elm in Hatfield, (Mass.) is said to be the largest tree in New-England. "It measures in circumference thirty-four feet, at two feet from the ground; at the height of five feet, the smallest place in the trunk, the circumference is 24 feet 6 inches.—There is a cut in the tree four feet from the ground, which tradition says, was made by the Indians, for the highest rise of Connecticut River."

The largest tree in Great Britain, that I have ever read of, is the one cited by SMELLIE, in his philosophy of Natural History; which was growing at Cowthorpe, near Wetherby, upon the estate belonging to the Right Hon. Lady STOURTON. "The dimensions are almost incredible. Within three feet of the surface, it measures sixteen yards, and close by the ground, twenty-six yards. Its height, in its present and ruinous state, (1776) is about eighty-five feet, and its principal limb extends sixteen yards from the ball."—"When compared to this, (says Dr. HUNTER,) all other trees are but children of the forest."

The following account of the celebrated Horse Chesnut, of Mount Aetna, is from BRYDON'S Travels:—"Leaving the Catania road on the left, they began to ascend the mountain, in order to visit the celebrated tree, known by the name of the Chesnut Tree of an hundred Horse, which, for some centuries, has been regarded as one of the greatest wonders of Aetna."

"At the end of the first region, the ascent became much more rapid, till they arrived at the beginning of the second region of Aetna, called La Regione Sylvania, by the natives; because it is composed of one vast forest that extends all around the mountain.—[The woody region of Aetna ascends for about eight or nine miles, and forms a zone, or girdle, of the brightest verdure, all round the mountain.]—The same author.

"Near this place, they passed through some beautiful woods of cork and evergreen oak, growing out of the lava; and proceeding about five miles farther, they came to the Chesnut tree already mentioned, which, in the old maps of Sicily, always makes a conspicuous figure. Mr. BRYDON says he was rather disappointed, as it appeared rather a cluster of five trees growing together, than a single root; however, he was assured that they were all once united in the same stem, and that in the days of old, it was regarded as the beauty of the forest, and visited from all quarters. It measured no less than two hundred and forty feet in circumference; and if, as it is pretended, it was formerly one trunk, it must, indeed, have been a wonderful phenomenon in the vegetable kingdom. There are many other trees in this vicinity, of extraordinary magnitude. Our author measured one which rose in a solid trunk to a considerable height, that was no less than seventy-six feet in circumference, at two feet from the ground."

The Lexington (Ky.) Public Advertiser says, that "there now stands on the bank of the Ohio river, in the State of Indiana, opposite the mouth of Salt river, a Sycamore tree, which has stabled fourteen head of horses at one time, with ample room. It takes 75 longpaces to go round its trunk, and you may with perfect ease turn a fourteen foot pole in the inside of its cavity."

In LEWIS and CLARK's Expedition, they saw Pine trees, at the mouth of Columbia river, of twelve feet diameter and two hundred feet high.

The largest tree, I believe, in the neighborhood of Charleston, is a Live Oak near the Goose Creek road, about nine miles from town. It takes fifteen long paces to go round it, as near as you can tread between the roots. About four feet from the ground, the smallest part of the trunk measures eighteen and a half feet in circumference; and one of its arms measures twelve and a half feet girth. This tree, with a vertical sun, would cast a shade of 370 feet in circumference.

There is a Live Oak tree on the Charleston Race Course, that has a limb extending seventy-five feet from its trunk, in a horizontal position.

The above trees have all grown within the temperate zones, and with the exception of that in Great Britain, between the latitudes of 30 and 42.

From the New-Engl and Galaxy.

Extracts From "Syllable Leaves and Wayward Criticisms. By HENRY C. KNIGHT."

Ezekiel's vision of the holy water, that issued from under the temple, and became first ankle deep, then knee deep, then loins deep, then water to swim in; widening and widening as it ran; is a beautiful emblem of the spread of the Gospel from its divine source.

I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride, for fear the horse might run away; afraid to sail, for fear the boat might upset; afraid to walk, for fear the dews might fall; but I never saw one afraid to be married.

One reason why we should cherish our relations is, that, as individuals of a world, we are every succeeding age becoming less nearly related to each other.

Ex pede Herculem.—Imagination is the finest sculptor and painter in the world; it is the food of love. The singer Thevenard, from seeing a beautiful female slipper, fell violently in love with the unseen lady, and afterwards married her.

I would ask an atheist, if any such there can be, whether it appear more consentaneous to reason, that matter should make mind; or that mind should make matter.

As a woman may be chaste, without being virtuous; so may a man possess a good disposition with a bad temper.

Do not tamper with temptation. The purest icicle on Dian's temple will melt under the ardent glances of Apollo.

It was a singular sophistry of a certain sect, that they were become so perfect saints, that they had lost all inclination to sin; but that Christians being commanded to deny themselves, they thought it incumbent on them to sin.

Is it not a proof of a good heart at bottom, to speak ill of any one? He cannot bear to harbour vile thoughts of one so he speaks them out, to get rid of them.

A sensible man, with an expressive countenance, who cannot speak the language, is well likened to a casket of gems, under a glass cover; we can see, but cannot get them out.

It appears to me to discover more power, to have formed and informed an emmet, with all the necessary bodily and instinctive functions, in so minute a compass, than to have organized an elephant; in the latter there was room to work in.

Doth not the prayer of Dives, to be permitted to send and warn his five brethren on the earth, imply that the spirit, after death, hath knowledge of what was left below? True, it is a parable, but it is one of our Saviour's and designed for our instruction.

Marry a little for love, a little for beauty, a little for riches; for, as for marrying all for one, that makes room for disappointment.

A heart-confessor is a different person from a lip-professor; one has merely a *jus ad rem*, the other a *jus in re*.

One argument why ghosts do not appear, is, that if in misery, they are not permitted to leave it; and if in happiness, they would rather stay where they are.

From the Charleston Courier.

JAMES II. was sitting to Sir Godfrey Kneller for a portrait, designed as a present to his friend, Mr. Pepy's, when the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange was brought to that unhappy monarch. Such was the apathy of the King, that he commanded the painter to proceed and finish the portrait, that his friend might not be disappointed.

In a duel fought in CHARLES II. reign, between the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Shrewsbury, the lady of the latter nobleman, in the disguise of a page, held the Duke's horse as he was fighting her husband. The Earl of Shrewsbury was killed, and the Duke of Buckingham received immediately into his house, as a mistress, the woman whom his hand had made a widow, after having sent his own Dutchess home to her father's.

CHARLES undertook to introduce a national dress into England, which was never to be altered, and was taken from that of Poland. After wearing it himself a few times, together with his courtiers, it was laid aside, as making the wearers look too much like magpies.

Glass coaches were first introduced in this reign. Among other inconveniences attending this new invention, Lady Ashley described to Mr. Pepys, the flying open of the doors upon any great shake; and another was, that my lady Peterboro' being in her glass coach with the glass up, and seeing a lady pass by in a coach whom she would salute, the glass was so clear that she thought it had been open, and so ran her head through the glass.

If mankind made a practice of doing a service to each other whenever opportunity occurred, it would add much to our little stock of happiness.